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untilled, and but yesterday fever-stricken and abandoned. Fevers in ancient times. The tradition of legendary races that early peopled Latium. The spread of the Urbs over its outlying territory.

- II. "The Land of Horace". Tibur and its memories of the great men and women of the times of Cicero and Augustus. "Cynthia's villa", a charming flight of imagination. The beautiful Villa d'Este with an account of Cardinal Ippolito and his contemporaries. A short excursion, just to warrant the title, to Horace's Sabine farm.
- III. "The Land of Hadrian". His wonderful villa below Tibur. The captivity of Zenobia, the heroic but unfortunate queen of Palmyra. Syrian cults in Rome. Discovery of the Grove of Furrina on the Janiculum in 1909.
- IV. "The Land of Gregory the Great". The rock castle of La Vulturella. Praeneste and its temple of Fortuna Primigenia.
- V. "The Land of Cicero". Frascati and Tusculum. The supposed site of Cicero's Tusculanum. His neighbors there. Cardinal Bessarion and the beautiful estates of the Renaissance.
- VI. "The Land of Pliny the Younger and the Land of Nero". Decidedly the most suggestive and novel chapter in the book. Laurentum, site of Pliny's villa; his "bathing place". Castel Porziano, the King of Italy's hunting preserve, and the discovery of the Discobolus. Excavation of a Roman country house. The shipwreck of statues off the coast of Africa. Antium, the Volscian capital; discovery of its walls, built to resist the aggressions of Rome. The "mysterious Maiden of Antium". Nero at Antium. An estimate of the man. Discovery of the famous Niobide "under the present dining-room of the house where I live and where I am writing these lines" (p. 353).

Such a wealth of theme is quite enough to recommend the book. But now I cannot forbear to call attention to a few points that are open to criticism. First of all, I think that Lanciani has no right, in a work of this character, to run the risk of leading astray his unlearned readers in the maze of debatable ground by insisting (p. 226) on the "Pelagic" origin of many early peoples of Latium. The less said about the Pelasgi in Italy, the better. Then again, the very opening lines of the book are pretty and poetic enough, but go slow, *Professor Lanciani*!

When the shepherds who had just founded Rome on the Hill of Palis used to assemble on the twenty-third day of February for the celebration of the *Terminalia* at the sixth milestone of the road to Laurentum, on the frontier of their Kingdom towards the sea,—a Kingdom ten miles in diameter,—could they have foreseen that the same frontier would soon reach the limits of the known world?

How now? Was Rome built in a day after all? Did those primitive iron-age shepherds really "found" a city at a given time, as per Romulus *et al.*, with a fully developed kingdom bounded by fixed limits, and a highly organized religious cult involving the celebration of certain peculiar rites on a given astronomical day at a definite point (sixth milestone!) on their 'frontier'? Tut, tut! But let that pass. What shall we say to this on page 99, *à propos* of ball-playing among the Romans? "The well-known line of Horace (Sat. I.5) seems to refer to a scene actually enacted on the court of the Tiburtine hostess. (Cynthia). Maecenas having expressed his wish to start a game, Horace and Virgil decline to take a hand in it, the one on the plea of sore eyes, the other of asthma". The sophomore knows that that famous game took place on the journey down to Brundisium, far from the spray of the headlong Anio and the scenes of Cynthia's coquetry. Why, pray, present the hieroglyphics of the obelisk on the Pincio, with its record of the final resting-place of Antinous, in a *German* translation instead of English? (p. 183). Why not be more consistent in the use of ancient and modern names, as *Civitucola*, *Eretum*, *Veii*, *Satricum*, *Nemi*, *Monte Cavo*, *Terracina* (p. 225), and *S. Pietro* in *Vinculis* (p. 309)? Slips of minor importance are numerous, and should be corrected in a second edition. The translator of Appianus's Civil Wars is not *Professor Horace White* (p. 231 note). Classical names are often misspelled, as *Iugum Poeninum* (p. 31: Livy himself corrects the popular form, and the inscriptions of the Saint Bernard Pass are a unit for *Penninum*), *Fontes Matthiae*, *Aquae Solis*, *Aquae Statyellae* (p. 51), *Steps of Caci* (p. 65). Such slips as *S. Comisato* (for *Cosimato*, p. 121), *S. Luigi di Francesi* (for *de'*, p. 183), *Second Punic War* (118-211 B. C., p. 235) are clearly mere proof-reader's oversight.

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Pupil's Notebook and Study Outline in Oriental and Greek History. By L. B. Lewis. New York: American Book Co.

This book is a pedagogical device to render the teaching of Ancient History easier by presenting a series of elaborate outlines, in which the topics are printed and only very minor sub-topics left to be filled in by the pupil. Whatever value the making of outlines has—and, to my mind, the value is great,—their purposes and effect can be accomplished only if the pupil makes them out for himself, completely, after proper models have been shown him. Where, as here, the essential elements are given to him in cold type, the outline ceases to possess a useful function. It does not seem probable to me that the author's intricate devices will aid any pupil in mastering Ancient History.

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